

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN - - - - - EDITOR

SATURDAY.....JULY 24, 1915.

COURTEOUS—BUT FINAL.

The new American note to German is sharp not in wording but in substance. Its tone is marked by the same scrupulous courtesy that has marked all of the vital state papers since the war began, and particularly since the president's assestic conscientiousness has been combined with Mr. Lansing's technical knowledge and judgment of legal issues. But in substance the note is portentous. It has the finality of an ultimatum without an ultimatum's threat.

Germany may hold lightly American retaliation, measured by the standards of militarism, but a considerable body of German public opinion is against steps that will lead to an open breach. Admiral Truppel voiced this opinion recently. He points out that a break with the United States would be much more serious than many of his countrymen suppose.

In the light of the latest American note, the American people may logically expect that if another Lusitania or Gulfstream incident occurs the United States will call upon Germany for an immediate disavowal of responsibility, failing to secure which the administration will take steps for retribution.

PLAYGROUND AND PUBLIC BEACH NEEDS.

An Oakland playgrounds expert, Mr. J. C. Huston, after a week's visit in this city, says:

"Honolulu needs a municipal system of playgrounds, a detention home, a large public swimming pool, many floating bath houses, and a great stretch of beach reserved for the children to play upon. We have in Oakland nearly 60 playgrounds, all of which are under municipal control. The work is handled by a recreation committee, composed of public-spirited men and women who devote much of their time to a study of the playground and who serve without pay. These people do not get in by any political pull, but because they know the work and want it."

There is no question as to Honolulu's need for more playgrounds and more beach space for the public. Somehow, somewhere, sometime, the city must acquire a considerable stretch of beach-front for public use. It is a peculiar and regrettable fact, that in one of the leading "outdoor-cities" of the world—where there is swimming every day in the year and where most of the forms of recreation are outdoor forms—Honolulu has so few developed facilities for general enjoyment. The scant space at the public baths, Waikiki, represents the only bathing beach near the city that may properly be called public. What has been done on an extensive and still comparatively small scale for the members of the Outrigger club and its woman's annex should and some day will be done on a much larger scale for the entire public. Perhaps between Fort De Russy and Fort Armstrong there will be secured and rendered fit for bathing a wide stretch of beach for the future Honoluluans.

In the matter of playgrounds the city is backward. Strictly speaking, it has no downtown playgrounds except those privately established and looked after by the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association. For many thousands of the youngsters of this city the only play-spaces are on the busy and dangerous streets or in the crowded, airless back alleys.

The problem in Honolulu is that of securing the grounds. The rest of it is comparatively easy for Hawaii's climate is incomparable for outdoor recreation and exercise. To this problem of securing space for playgrounds the city authorities may well give their best efforts. As Mr. Huston says, "the more you do for the boy now the less you have of police in the future," and the more you do for the girl now the less you will have of physicians and nurses in the future.

EDUCATING ALIENS IN THE MEANING OF THE FLAG.

Efforts of the local Sons of the American Revolution to emphasize the patriotic solemnity of admission to citizenship are part of a country-wide campaign whose results already are significant.

At the annual convention of the S. A. R. in Portland, Oregon, recently, the committee on information of aliens reported great activity during the last year in promoting the education of the alien population to the advantages of American citizenship. With various societies and municipalities, the society has co-operated in establishing courses in civil government and other subjects tending to the enlightenment of those of foreign birth. The committee pointed out that of the three million souls which peopled the thirteen colonies, one-fifth could not speak English, one-half was of other

than Anglo-Saxon descent, and even now in some of the states the proportion of foreign-born is as great as thirty per cent.

Detailed efforts to educate aliens to the allegiance and obligations of American citizenship were described. Personal letters have been sent to more than fifteen hundred judges of federal and state courts having jurisdiction over naturalization, urging that the ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance be made a solemn and impressive one. It is suggested that on such occasions the presiding judge or some citizen of high standing in the community address the prospective citizens upon the importance of the act of transferring allegiance from one nation to another and the obligations which accompany it.

The committee expressly recommended the promotion of such meetings as that held in Philadelphia on May 10 last, when President Wilson addressed several thousand recently naturalized Americans and welcomed them to the privileges of American institutions.

HARD TO STARVE THE TEUTONS.

"Starving the Teutons out" is a process much easier to talk about than to accomplish, for the Germans and the Austrians have organized their production and distribution until waste is eliminated and moderation of consumption enforced.

Associated Press advices from Vienna say that although Austria has no fear of an insufficient harvest, and although conditions even now are improving to such an extent that the notably bad bread is being bettered, plans are already being considered for confiscating the 1915 harvest of wheat of various kinds to avoid high prices superinduced by speculation.

It is proposed to create, from the present war flour control commission, a state organization, into whose hands the entire confiscated crop would be delivered, and whose members would divide the flour evenly and equably. The farmers are not at all averse to the confiscation of the crop and the establishment of a uniform price for their product, but they oppose the central organization plan, and prefer that the flour pass into the control of the district commissions. It is only the members of the produce associations and bourses who oppose the confiscation and uniform price ideas.

Even though maximum prices were established by the government this year, they have been disregarded by the speculators, who have paid 60 kronen for flour that was supposed to sell for 40.50. How the speculation has worked out is shown in the case of lentils and beans which had no maximum price and which today cost 110 heller as against 28 to 40 heller after the last harvest.

Scores of American Revolutions could have been financed on the sum already spent in the European conflict. Thomas Jefferson, reviewing the finances of the revolution, estimated the cost of the war at an average of \$17,500,000 a year. That sum now is scarcely more than Great Britain's war cost for a single day. The total cost of the revolution—approximately \$140,000,000 covering a period of eight years—is less than the total cost of the European war for a month.

Food commissioner's going to wage a campaign against headache cures. Might also campaign against the bores that cause a large part of our headaches.

The Hague tribunal is rapidly getting to be a small body of law surrounded by infinitely varied interpretations.

Mexico proceeds on the theoretical question, What's the constitution between enemies?

"Russians Pray for Victory." But then the Kaiser claims exclusive favors from on high.

No one has yet carried out Churchill's suggestion of digging out the German fleet.

Italy's contribution to the atrocities of war is a double-action garlic bomb.

War maps should be self-adjusting. Those a week old are out of date.

Mexico's war zone continues to be rather more or less general.

Petrograd has staked out most of the war-claims in sight.

Brother Bryan's League of Peace is still of the bush variety.

Personal Mentions

GEORGE P. DENNISON is going to Hilo today.

GEORGE R. CARTER is booked to go to Hilo on the Kilauea.

A. J. WIRTZ was an arrival from Hilo on the Kilauea today.

MARSTON CAMPBELL returned from the Big Island this morning.

ATTORNEY HARRY IRWIN of Hilo is visiting Honolulu on business today.

DR. J. S. B. PRATT, president of the Board of Health, leaves today in the Kilauea for Hilo.

IRWIN SPALDING, who has been visiting relatives in San Francisco for the past few weeks, expects to return to Honolulu in the Lurline next week.

FRED N. WESTTHAL, a teacher in the public schools of New York city, after a visit to the San Francisco fair, has come on to Honolulu and is now the guest of his cousin, Mrs. F. E. King, at Cottage Grove.

MRS. CLIFFORD J. BOUSH and Miss Boush, wife and daughter of Admiral C. J. Boush, the commandant at the naval station at Pearl Harbor, will be at home on Tuesday of each week and on no other day.

S. S. TAYLOR has arrived from San Francisco to take up the management of the new wholesale paper house that has just been established by A. B. Ardelet and Company. The old Dreier hall on Union street has been secured for the business.

JOSHUA D. TUCKER will leave next Monday for Maui to take up the matter of opening up the new government tract near Olinda. The land will be divided up into small lots which will be suitable for gardening and farming on a small scale. Other lots on the mountainside are considered valuable as locations for summer homes.

ALFRED R. CONKLING of New York, whose several unsuccessful attempts to secure passage on boats to the coast have led him to the statement that he would be willing to sleep on a mattress on deck in order to get home, has found as yet no satisfaction in the matter of transportation. Mr. Conkling has gone to Hawaii to visit the volcano.

Little Interviews

—A. J. THEVENIN: I am now the proud father of a son. It was born yesterday and it looks just like its father.

—C. F. CHILLINGWORTH (deputy city attorney): About every other case that comes up in police court is a che-fa case.

—JOSEPH NOBRIGA: Humor has disappeared at the police court. There is nothing down there now but che-fa since L. M. Straus went away.

—R. J. K. NAWAHINE: I'm on my way to Maui bay, wherever that is, and I won't be back in Honolulu until the next session of the legislature.

—HENRY L. KAWEWIHI: I am thinking seriously of changing from the Home Rule party to the Progressive party, as I am very lonely as a Home Ruler.

—FIRE CHIEF THURSTON: I have decided on the locations for the three new Seagrave fire engines which the city has ordered from Ohio. One will be at the central station, another at Palama and the third at Makiki.

—PROF. M. M. SCOTT: It seems to me a foolish plan to spend the sum of \$20,000 to investigate the water supply in the mountains. The criticism made against such an investigation in yesterday's Star-Bulletin is well founded.

—BEN HOLLINGER: If any other member of the board of supervisors wants to get any information on the city planning scheme, he should come to me by all means. I have stacks of facts and figures that I am studying in connection with this movement.

—H. GOODING FIELD: I hope that the Dixie Maru, the first pleasure craft for tuna fishing to be built and launched here by tourists or mainlanders, will be followed by many more such ships. It is such pastimes as tuna fishing that are helping the Promotion Committee to satisfy tourists.

—JOHN F. HALEY: If you have never encountered the experience of

LETTERS

INTER-ISLAND AND BOOZE.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: In an interview as published in your issue of Thursday last, an official of the Inter-Island is reported to have stated that "if the company should insist on total abstinence on the part of its sailors, there would be none to operate the steamers and we would have to close up shop." This is certainly a sad reflection upon the men who follow the sea and the wonder is that they would stand for such a slur. Not many of them are known to the writer, but among those who are is a number of good fellows who never touch a drop, living honest respectable lives on a lowly wage.

In regard to the bars maintained on the passenger boats, it is a question as to whether the public really demands them or no, and if abolished, would the travel be seriously affected. The day has come when there is less and less drinking of a social nature and since the distances covered by these inter-island boats only consume a few hours at most, it is a question if the general public would ever miss the privilege and certainly there would be little complaint if the thing were abolished.

The supreme court of the territory has decided that the possession of a federal license is prima facie evidence of the violation of the liquor law (if there be no regular license) and while the inter-island may hold that its bars are operated in the open seas, on federal permits alone, outside of the three mile limit, yet the practice bears on its very face a violation of the spirit of the law, even though the three-mile limit is strictly adhered to, which is doubtful at best, at times at least.

The official also states that "no member of the crew is allowed near these bars, much less to go in and get a drink. If we caught a sailor getting booze in the buffet, the steward, first officer and captain would probably be discharged immediately." This is rich. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel! Why should the officers not be such a privileged class. Does not the safety of the passengers depend more largely upon their sane, clean, quick judgment than upon the crew who obey orders. And if the railroads insist on the total abstinence of their employees for the safety of the traveling public why in the world should not the steamship companies see their way clear to fall in line? If they do not so of their own accord the day draws apace when public opinion will demand it.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN W. WADMAN,
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League.

AMPLE SURFACE WATER ON OAHU.

Honolulu, Hawaii, July 24, 1915.
Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: In your issue of yesterday, July 23, appeared an interview and an editorial in which you quoted the writer as stating that there was ample surface water available in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu to supply all its needs for the next fifty years.

I believe this part of my interview to be in error. What I intended to state was that there was ample surface water available on Oahu—meaning particularly the waters of the upper Punaluu valley on the windward side of the island which are now largely going to waste and which are for sale.

On March 11, 1915, I recommended to the governor that a special investigation be made as to the feasibility of bringing this water, amounting to about ten million gallons per day, to Honolulu via the Waiahole tunnel. I am of the opinion that the surface and spring waters of Kalihi and Maunaloa, now used principally for taro and rice irrigation, as well as the small amount of water of the Nuuanu valley now not being diverted into the water works system should also be utilized, but I doubt if these surface waters in the Honolulu basin alone are sufficient, in addition to the present supply, to supply the needs of the city until the Waiahole water becomes available.

The agreement made between the Territory of Hawaii and the Waiahole Water Company specifies that the Territory may take the following amounts of water from the Waiahole valley via the Waiahole tunnel under certain conditions of payment, "....with corresponding reduction of rental," etc.

1. After 30 years—four million gallons per 24 hours.
2. After 40 years—six million gallons per 24 hours.
3. After 50 years—all water.

The Punaluu project involves the construction of a pipe line from the south, or Waialua, portal of the Waiahole tunnel to Honolulu. The Punaluu waters are held under lease which will expire in 42 years. The pipe seeing someone on the street whom you thought you knew, and then find it to be a stranger, you ought to try it. The other day I was walking down King street and I saw E. J. Botts coming. Now would you believe it, when we came together we found that it was neither one of us.

Silver Hollow-ware



The heavier pieces of Silver for your table or buffet deserve even more consideration than is given to the buying of sets of Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.—because the Meat Trays, Salad Plates, and other large pieces, often last so long that they become heirlooms. Too, they are oftenest and longest on display.

We would like you to see the wonderful collection of Silverware in our cabinets.

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line necessary to deliver the Punaluu whether this project would prove waters to Honolulu may, at the expense worth while.
Very respectfully,
G. K. LARRISON.

From a preliminary examination the Direct wireless communication across Punaluu scheme seems feasible. Only the oceans is likely to be accomplished a careful investigation will determine soon.

FOR SALE.

House and over one acre of land close to car line. There is a fine view of city, mountains and harbor from the property.

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